

WAK

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; *pacian*, Saxon; *wacchen*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.
All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dremment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenser.*
The father *wake*th for the daughter, and the care for her
taket away sleep. *Ecclus. xlii. 9.*

Thou holdest mine eyes *waking*. *Pf. lxxvii. 4.*
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;

And there the last affizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*
I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without be-
ing sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be roused from sleep.
Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*
Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd*. *Milton.*

3. To cease to sleep.
The sisters awak'd from dreams, which flattered them with
more comfort, than their *waking* before would consent to. *Sidney.*
Come, thou powerful God,
And thy leaden charming rod,

Dipt in the Lehean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Left he should sleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

4. To be put in action; to be excited.
Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*
To WAKE. *v. a.* [*peccan*, Saxon; *wacken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.
They *wak'd* each other, and I flood and heard them. *Sha.*
The waggoners that curse their standing teams,
Wou'd *wake* e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*
Shock, who thought the sleep too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.
Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men; let them come
up. *Jel. iii. 9.*
Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn to fall, as thou couldst build. *Prior.*

What you've said,
Has *wak'd* a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*
To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prel. to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.
To second life.
Wak'd in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by
watching all night.
Fill oven ful of sawnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,
Tomorrow thy father his *wake*-date will keepe. *Tusser.*
The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond
his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Gov. of Tongue.*
Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parsley crown. *Dryden.*
Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excellent doings at their *wake*. *King's Art of Cook.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and palmies keep:
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.
Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches ever to abide. *Spenser.*
Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears; shut out their miseries. *Craighav.*

All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*
Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

WAKEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wakeful*.]
1. Want of sleep.
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, con-
sumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.
To WAKE. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from
sleep; to be roused from sleep.
Early Turnus *wak'ing* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To WAKE. *v. a.*
1. To rouse from sleep.
When he was *waken'd* with the noise,
And saw the beast so small;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*

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A man that is *wakened* out of sleep.
We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Zech. iv. 1.*
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

2. To excite to action.
Then Homer's and Tyrtens' martial muses
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Rafsonman.*

3. To produce; to bring forth.
They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*
WAKERONIN. *n. f.* [A plant.] The leaves are entire, long,
and triangular at the base: the flower consists of one leaf,
shaped like an ass's eye: from the bottom of the flower rises
the pointal, with embryo's, each of which becomes a roundish
berry, containing seeds. *Miller.*

WALK. *v. n.* [*pell*, Saxon; a web.] A rising part in the sur-
face of cloth.
To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealean*, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down, be-
fore the other is taken up.
What mean you, Caesar? think you to *walk* forth? *Sha.*
A man was seen *walking* before the door very compeledly. *Clas.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come*
or *go*.
Sir, *walk* in.—
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.
These bow's as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble,
Applied to a horse.
5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such thing be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakspeare. Hamlet's Tale.*
It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

There were *walking* spirits of the house of York, as well
in Ireland as in England. *Devier's Ireland.*
Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaidd ghost,
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time;
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

6. To act on any occasion.
Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronius should take place of me,
And Fulvia come I'd fear? *B. Joans.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive fe-
male tongue; and is still in low language retain'd.
As she went, her tongue did *walk*.
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despite;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk,

8. To act in sleep.
When was it she last *walk'd*?
—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet,
take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to
bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

9. To range; to move about.
Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare. Hen. VIII.*

10. To move off.
When he comes forth, he will make their cows and gar-
rans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spens.*

11. To act in any particular manner.
Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Mic.*
If thou forget the Lord, and *walk* after other gods, ye
shall surely perish. *Deut. viii. 19.*
I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.
The Lord hath blest thee; he knoweth thy *walking*
through this wilderness. *Deut. ii. 7.*

To WALK. *v. a.*
1. To pass through.
I do not without danger *walk* these streets. *Shakspeare.*
No rich or noble knave,
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise.
WALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of walking for air or exercise.
Not *walk* by moon without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*
Her keeper by her side,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*
Philander us'd to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Add.*
I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning con-
ferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.
Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimic, and the mien supply. *Dryden.*

3. A

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3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks.
He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

If that way be your *walk*, you have not far.
She would never miss one day,
A *walk* to fine, a light to gay.
An avenue set with trees. *Prior.*

4. He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*
Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.
The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*
Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*. *Milton.*
Among daughters of men the fairest found.
Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the flarry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

That bright complexion of the sun,
Whole glorious aspect fell'd our new-born king;
And now a round of greater years begun. *Dryden.*
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring.
Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he open'd a
boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

6. [*Turke*, Lat.] A fish.
7. *Walk* is the slowest or least rail'd pace, or going of a
horse. In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after
the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that
he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far
hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down,
which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot
upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down
before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot,
and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and sets
just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets
it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrer's Dict.*

WALKER. *n. f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.
I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this
town. *Swift to Gay.*

WALKINGSTAFF. *n. f.* A stick which a man holds to sup-
port him in walking.
The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift,
was but a *walking staff* for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. f.* [*wal*, Welsh; *wallum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*,
Dutch.]
1. A series of brick or stone carried upwards, and cemented
with mortar; the sides of a building.
Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-
newt. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet ev'n this gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whose doleful echo's with my plaints agree. *Watson.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is
commonly used plurally.
With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls*;
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakspeare.*

General, the *walls* are thine:
Witness the world, that I create thee here
My lord and master. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

A prey
To that proud city, whose high *walls* thou saw'st
Left in confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

3. To take the wall. To take the upper place; not to give place.
I will take the wall of any man or maid of Mon-
tague's. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with walls.
There bought a piece of ground, which Birta call'd,
From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.
The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*
His council advis'd him to make himself master of some
good *walled* town. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels,
their strongest ships *walling* in the rest. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
And terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

WALLCREEPER. *n. f.* A bird.
WALLEY. *n. f.* [*peallian*, to travel, Saxon.]
1. A bag, in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knap-
sack.

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Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wall*,
and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Add.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.
Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them
Walleys of flesh. *Shakspeare.*

WALLEYED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.
Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakspeare.*

WALLFLOWER. *n. f.* See STOCKGILLFLOWER, of which
it is a species.
Wallflowers are of several sorts; as the common ones, the
great single ones, the great double ones, the single white,
the double white, the double red, and the pale yellow; all
which flower about the end of March, and in May or
April. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WALLFRUIT. *n. f.* Fruit, which to be ripened, must be
planted against a wall.
To *wallfruit* and garden-plants, there cannot be a worse
enemy than snails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WALLUP. *v. n.* [*pealan*, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.
WALLOW. *n. f.* [*cmex*, Lat.] An insect.
To WALLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; *palpian*, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.
Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.
Gird thee with sackcloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes. *Jer. vi.*
Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their
own blood. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
A bear was *wallowing* in the water, when a horse was go-
ing to drink. *L'Estrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.
God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered
over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt,
and enslaved by its power; and in this most loathsome condition,
fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

A WALLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.
One taught the toils, and one the French new *wallow*;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *n. f.* An herb.
WALLWORT. *n. f.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or
danewort. See ELDER.

WALNUT. *n. f.* [*palp*, *pnura*, Saxon; *nux juglans*.] The cha-
racters are; it hath male flowers, or catkins, which are pro-
duced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; the
outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under
which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed,
surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into
four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged.
The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large
French walnut. 3. The thin-shell'd walnut. 4. The dou-
ble walnut. 5. The late-ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shell'd
walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian
black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery,
or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white
Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what
I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth
a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shakspeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth as fir and *walnut*. *Bacon.*
WALLPEPPER. *n. f.* See HOUSELEEK, of which it is a species.
WALLTRON. *n. f.*

The morie, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*
To WAMBLE. *v. n.* [*wammelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea
and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wam-
bling* stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [*pann*, Saxon; *guan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as
with sickness; languid of look.
Sad to view his visage pale and *wane*,
Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Fa. Queen.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy *wam* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty, *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Why lo pale and *wam*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Sackling.*

Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blasted stars look'd *wan*. *Milton.*
How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan*! how dim!
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN. for *wan*; the old pret. of *win*.
And those with which th' Eubean young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

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